CONGRESS.

The Louisiana Debate Continued in the Senate.

Defence of the Administration.

MURDER RECORDS RAKED OVER.

Apology for General Sheridan's Action and Advice.

Precedents of Interference by Federal Authority with State Rights.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1875. Mr. WRIGHT, (sep.) of lows, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendment, the Senate bill to provide for the revision of the laws for

Mr. MOBRILL, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on Finance, reported a joint resolution authoriz-ing Thomas W. Fitch, engineer in the United States Navy, to accept a wedding present sent to his wife. Minute Sherman Pitch, by the Khedive of the Knedive to the daughter of General Sherman. navy, and it was necessary to pass the resolution to enable him to accept the present.

The resolution was passed without discussion.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the House bill deciaratory of the nineteenth section of the act of 1874 to amend the customs revenue laws, and to repeal mottles. Passed.

Mr. Lewis, (dem.) of Va., introduced a bill to in-

corporate the trustees of the Louise Home, in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee

Mr. PRATT, (dem.) of Ind., gave notice that after the expiration of the morning hour to-morrow he would ask the Senate to take up the bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands in March limits they respectively lie the beds of unsurveyed lakes and other bodies of water, and would submit some observations on the merits of the bill.

Mr. Scorr. (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, the House bill to amend the National Bank act, and fixing compensation of national bank examiners. Placed Mr. WRIGHT, of lows, called up the House bill to

abolish the Western district of Arkansas, and submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute, which was agreed to, and the bili passed. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., presented a me-

morial of the citizens of the county of Washington, District of Columbia, praying that in any legislatrict the rate of taxation for the county should not exceed seventy-five cents on every \$100. In presenting the memorial Mr. Sargent said that justice demanded that something be done without delay toward establishing a government for the District. The national government owned at least one-half of the property here and paid nothing toward the expenses of the District last year. If Congress should not act this session the lederal government would be relieved of paying anything toward the expenses of the District for another year, and this was injustice to the property holders here. It was ordered that the memorial be printed and laid on the table.

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The LOUISIANA DISORDEES.

The unfinished busiaess being the resolution of Mr. Schurz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of sell-government under the constitution and report with the least possible delay by a bill of other wise, was then resumed.

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., said the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) in his speech yesterday advertised himself as being above party prejudice or passion. He had left all party ties and political aspirations behind, and from that point the Senator (Mr. Schurz) screamed to the country two charges against the party to which he (Mr. Howe) believed, as groundless as the Senator (Mr. Schurz) could possibly have fabricated if he had dedicated to the work not merely a holiday recess, but a whole summer vacation. Those charges, which rang through the whole course of his speech, were first that a detachment of the lighted vaters. but a whole summer vacation. Those charges, which rang through the whoie course of his speech, were, first, that a detachment of the United States army on January 4 removed from the Legislature of a State certain members of that body and that it was done in pursuance of the orders of General sheridan, under the direction of the President of the United States, acting in the name and on the behalf of the republican party of the country. The second charge was worse than the first, to wit, that the republican party of the country encouraged the murder of republicans in one section that it might be afforded a pretext for crushing the liberties of certain people of that section.

country encouraged the murder of republicans in one section that it might be afforded a pretext for crushing the heretes of certain people of that section.

The republican party gave the President no instructions whatever as to what he should do or what he should not do in New Orleans any jurther than were to be gathered from the laws of the land. General Sheridan was not in command in Mew Orleans when the event of Monday complained of took piace. He did not order any one to take any one out of the State House by anybody. As to the second charge of the benator, that the republican party encouraged the murder shad two things to the feed of the contrage of the murder benatory of the second charge of the Shattor, that the republican party encouraged the murder benatory than the republican party encouraged the funder but the second charge of the Shattor, that the republican party encouraged the funder but the second charge of the Shattor, that the republican party encouraged the funder but the second charge of the Senator, that the republican party encouraged the funder but the second of the second republican for the funder of the people of the country.

Mr. Schickz, (lib.) of Mo., said the Senator (Mr. Howe) that not quote him correctly, and read what he did say from the record of yesteroay.

Mr. Howe replied that he was glad he was mistaken in construing the remarks of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Gordon) in a recent speech had complained of an exhibition of hate toward the people of the South on the republican side of the South read was the season of the North. The republican party had poured out the thoract of the North. The republican party had poured out the thoract of the Southern harbors as it had to open the channels of Southern harbors as it had to open the channels of Southern harbors as it had to open the channels of Southern harbors as it had to open the channels of Northern ones.

Mr. Gordon) was that his section of country was fraided, was hoeled. He complained that it had yourselved the fact to be

chamber would tell the people of the South that they would not tolerate these offences, there would be no more of them.

Afr. Monton, (rep.) of Ind., said it was well understood in Red River parish that witnesses who testified against these criminals, that grand jurors who were disposed to indict or petty jurors who were disposed to convict them, would be murdered, and that was the reason why these criminals in Louisiana had not been punished.

Mr. Gordon, of Georgia-May I ask the Senator who is his informant?

Afr. Howe declined to yield the floor any further, and, resuming his argument, spoke of the Vicksburg troubles, and said that murders had been committed there. Until all these things should be successfully contradicted Senators on the other side of this chamber must not be astonished at the fact that the opinion prevalled that his was not as secure in the South as it ought to be. It was generally believed in the North that there was a hostility entertained against the negroes in the South. Was it true or was it not?

Air. Gordon-It is not true, Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me that much.

Mr. Howe then read from the report of Senator Schurz, who was sent South in 1865 to note the condition of public affairs in that quarter, to the effect that a large majority of the Southern men with whom he came in contact announced their opinions with such positive assurance that he believed their minds were fully made up. They said:—"You cannot make the near of the reversible continuous after the conclusion that it was the pervaling sentiment among the Southern people.

Air. Schuzz said that the report was written people.

people.

Mr. SCHURZ said that the report was written three months after the surrender of the rebel army and when every condition of society in the South was in confusion.

THE QUESTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

Resuming his argument, Mr. Howe referred to the speech of the Segator from Georgia (Mr. Gor-

Resuming his argument, Mr. Howe referred to the speech of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Gordon), and said the laws of Georgia made but slight provision for the education of the colored people in that State.

Mr. GORDON said he disliked to interrupt the Senator, but he was making very serious charges; and if the Senator declined to be interrupted he (Mr. Gordon) would take occasion at an early day to reply.

o reply. Mr. nows said the Senator would have abundant

Mr. Howe said the Senator would have abundant opportunity to reply. He then read from the Chicago Tribune a despatch from New Orleans in reference to the demand for the expulsion of six colored gris from the High Sencol, and next had Senator Conkling read for him a statement in the Lauderdale Mercury, published in Mississippl, calling upon the people to drive the Governor out of the State, and said such sentiments in his section would not be construed as peaceful and quiet, Last winter the Senate passed the Civil Rights bill, and he believed every democrat in the chamber recorded his vote againstit.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (dem.) of Del.—The Senator is right.

Mr. Howe, continuing, said the democrats objected to that Civil Rights bill because it opened the schools to colored children. In 1872, when a civil rights bill was before the Senate which did not open the schools the democratic party was just as unanimous in opposing it. That party was just as unanimous in opposing it. That party was united upon one subject only, and that was nostlifty to the negro.

Mr. Saulsbury said he resided in a community where there were negroes, and he believed the

Mr. Saulsbury said he resided in a community where there were negroes, and he believed the democrats were the true friends of the negro, though the democrats did not seek to put themselves upon terms of equality with them. It was not from nostility to the negro, but from a higher regard for themselves, which he was sorry to say was not to be found in some of his friends on the other side of the Chamber.

Mr. Hows said when he could see a disposition in the South to let the negro do for himself he would no longer believe this charge of hostility. Was it evidence of friendship toward the colored man that there was not a democratic vote to give him freedom; not a democratic vote to allow him

was it evidence of friendship toward the colored main that there was not a democratic vote to give him freedom; not a democratic vote to allow him to ride on the street cars, go to the theatre or be entertained at the hotels? A year ago, in this hall, when the Senate undertook to legislate on a subject of finance, it saw the democratic party spit, and for that matter, the republican party, too. He remembered how he had listened to the hard money sentiments of his iriend from Delaware (Mr. Bayard), until he had come to the conclusion that something good could come out of Delaware. To-day, if it were thoroughly agreed that the negro should have every chance to help himself, netter the democratic party nor the republican party, in his judgment, would hold together three months.

INJUSTICE TO GENERAL SHERIDAN.

He next referred to the speech of Mr. Bayard of last week, and said it did injustice to General Sheridan, injustice to the Senate, to the country and to the Senator himself. What offence had General Sheridan committed? He had suggested for a most extraordinary state of things an extraordinary remedy. He (Mr. Howe) thought that the Senator from Delaware, instead of neaping condemnation of the outrages which Sheridan denomoed. He (Mr. Howe) did not think that Senators should have spent a little of his energy in the condemnation of the outrages which Sheridan denomoed. He (Mr. Howe) did not think that Senators should be very harsh in censuring the condend

condemnation of the ottrages which sheridan denounced. He (Mr. Howe) did not think that Senators should be very parsh in censuring the conduct
of General Sheridan. That officer did not say all
citizens of New Orleans were "banditti," and as
to the disposition in that city to override all law,
referred to by Sheridan, Congress could see for
itself that it was so.

Mr. Bayard, dem.] of Del., read Sheridan's desparch in reference to "banditti," and said it was
an arrangment of the whole community of New
Orleans. Personally he had scarcely an acqualitance with General Sheridan, and no desire to detract from his merit as a soldier; but it seemed to
him (Mr. Bayard) alimost incredible that a Senator
so advanced in years, and so amiable as the
Senator from Wisconsin, should stand here to find
facilt with him for stating that the conduct of
Sheridan in New Orleans was that of
innuman ferocity. The Senator, outside
of this Chamber, would find but one
sentiment in regard te that despatch. Did he not
ask the President of the United States to issue than
he nad the right to issue a bull in the name of the
Popey
Mr. Howe said General Sheridan did not ask the

Pope?
Mr. Howe said General Sheridan did not ask the President to issue such a proclamation; he only suggested that such a proclamation should be issued. General Sheridan stood there in this presence of murder. He left keenly and he spoke

he mad the right to issue a buil in the name of the Pope?

Air. Howe said General Sheridan did not ask the President to issue such a proclamation should be issued. General Sheridan stood there in this presence of murder. He left keenly and he spoke strongly. He suggested a remedy which the law would not warrant. He (Mr. Howe) did not regard that as an evidence of inhuman ferrocity, especially in one trained as a solider. When any one would show him that Sheridan had perpetrated any inhuman deed, or has made any recommendation which would tend to inhumanity, or when he asked for power to be visited upon any but the guilty, then he (Mr. Howe) would not make a single crucial in anything the Senate of the control of the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1875.

Orf. motion of Mr, WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Mass., the Committee on Post Offices was directed to inquire and report what change can be made in the postal laws for the purpose of reducing expenses with-out impairing the usefulness and emclency of the

SERVICE. RESTRICTIONS ON GOLD BANKS. Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., from the Banking and Currency Committee, reported back the

nate oils to remove the similation restricting

the capital of gold banks to \$1,000,000. Mr. Maynard explained that the bill was local in its operation, relating only to gold banks which atives from that section were very anxious 50 have it passed.

remarking that the proposition was that the specie paying banks should be left without any limit whatever on their circulation.

Mr. MERRIAM, (rep.) of New York-It is free The bill for the resumption of specie payments having been referred to in the debate, Mr. Ran-DALL, (dem.) of Pennsylvania, repeated the objection that he entertained to that bill, and said of the Treasury should never have the power to fore, never have the opportunity to inflate or contract the currency or to affect the money market, and, also, strike out the first and second sections, which involved an expenditure of \$44,000,000 in the purchase of silver to supply the place of fractional currency, and which lican party; therefore, it was responsible for its effects upon the public credit and the public inonstry. He recognized that there was a formidable intellectual minority of republican members

Mr. G. F. HOAR asked Mr. Maynard whether there was any precedent in legislation for permitting

any class of corporations to contract debts with-out limitation, and whether that was not the effect of this bill.

Mr. Marriam, (rep.) of N. Y.. replied that the same absolute security to holders of national bank notes existed as for holders of those gold bank notes.

Mr. GARPIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, in response to Mr. Randall, said he did not understand that the bill Randall, said he did not understand that the bill to resume specie payments involved the charge of \$40,000,000 to the Treasury in the way of redeeming fractional currency.

INCREASE OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. RANDALL—It increased the national debt just that amount, and provides for increasing it further by making it interest bearing instead of non-interest cearing.

Mr. GARPIELD—It does not increase the national debt.

Mr. RANDALI-It increases the interest bearing

Mr. RANDALL—It increases the interest bearing debt.
Mr. Garpield—It may increase the interest bearing debt, but it is the very essence of any measure to resume specie payments that the non-interest bearing debt shall be redeemed on presentation; no one can confront the idea of specie payment without coming to the conclusion that the payment of interest must be increased by taking up the non-interest bearing paper and putting it in the form of interest bearing paper.
Mr. Holman, (dem.) of ind.—Could not the same object be accomplished by retiring national bank notes inatead of greenbacks?
Mr. Garpield—If we could turn all our public debt into Treasury notes we should, apparently, at least, save the payment of interest; but the policy of the government has been too long settled against the issuing of vast volumes of paper by the government, making the government a banker, for that question to be raised now as a practical one. I should regard it as a bad day for this country when the Treasury becomes a bank and issues all the paper that is to be used as currency. I voted for the Specie Resumption bill on two grounds. I voted for it first for what there was not in it. My fear had been that any bill likely to be passed by this Congress would be a bill of inflation, driving us further from specie payments, and when I lound a bill that was likely to get the consent of both houses of Congress and that distinctly excluded that idea, I regarded it as a real gain. Second, I voted for it for the faffirmative reason that it was a solemn declaration of law that we would at a fixed time in the future resume specie payments. That deciaration is clear and unequivocal—a day is fixed and the law declares that that day shall withness that consummarion. That was a gain which I was not willing to lose. While the machinery provided in the bill does not seem at all adequate to pring about the result, my hope is that public opinion, following the lead of this solemn declaration, will enable Congress, before that time arrives, to take t

per cent on his pay. Passed.

Also adversely, a bill for the relief of enlisted men who served thirty days in the Seminole war in Florida. Laid on the table.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT OP THE ARMY.

Mr. MacDOUGALL, (rep.) of N. Y., from the same committee, reported a bil axing the Pay Department of the Army at one paymaster general, with the rank of conden; two deputy paymaster generals, with the rank of longity paymaster generals, with the rank of leatenant colone; twenty paymasters with the rank of direction of the Army at the paymaster generals, with the rank of direction of the Committee of the Whole.

Also a bill to place Lawrence A. Williams, late direction of the Committee of the Whole.

Also a bill to place Lawrence A. Williams, late direction of a mutual survivorship annuity fund among officers of the army. Referred to the Committee, reported a bill authorizing the establishment of a mutual survivorship annuity fund among officers of the army. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Also a bill to extend the observations of the Signal Services os as to benefit the public health. Referred to, the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on Military Affairs having exhausted its business, with the exception of some in the hands of Messrs. Coburn, of Indiana, and Albright, of Pennsylvania, who, having been absent on the special committee in Alabama, were not prepared with the cail of the committees without of repared with the cail of the committees in their regular order, thus passing six committees without of repared with the cail of the committee with proceeded with the cail of the committee in Alabama, were not prepared with the cail of the committee with Rights bill, which the committee, which was among these that had been cailed and had not responded, to get permission to go ouck in the cail, the first part of the part of the committee of the part of the part of the committee of the part of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the repart of the part of the part of the part of th

THE SUBSIDY INQUIRY.

JAY COOKE & CO.'S BOOKS EXAMINED-PRICE OF THE ELOQUENCE OF A LOBBYIST-DON PIATT'S VIRTUOUS LOAN-HE ALSO BECOMES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1875. The Ways and Means Committee continued the Pacific Mail investigation this morning.

John W. Corson, the bookkeeper of Jay Cooke &

Co., of Washing on, appeared with the books of that banking house, and was examined with reference to the two checks of the Brooklyn Trust Company on the Marine National Bank for \$50,000 each, payable to the order of John G. Schumaker, which and the examination of the books showed that these checks were cashed here on June a, 1872; that they were indorsed only by John G. Schumaker, and that, therefore, it would appear that Schumaker got the cash; some other person, nowever, might have re-Henry D. Cooke to cash them without further in-June 3, 1872, a certificate of deposit, No. 2,315, was issued to John G. Schumaker for \$90,000; this certificate was paid June 5, 1872, and on that day another certificate, No. 2,321, was issued to John G. June 7, 1872; witness said that it would seem from the books that the first certificate was retired by issuing the second and paying \$30,000 in cash; both of these certificates, though issued to Schumaker, might have been made payable to the order of some one else; the original certificates would show that they are now in the possession of the bankruptcy trustee in Philadelphia. POSTMASTER KING'S LITTLE AMOUNT.

The books also showed that on the 3d of June, 1872, the bank cashed a certificate of deposit issued by the National Park Bank, of New York, in favor of William S. King, for \$5,000; the money was paid over the counter, apparently to John H. Rice, as his name followed King's, and was the last inderser. June 7, 1872; witness said that it would seem from

as his name ionowed king's, and was the last indorser.

Lewis J. Davis, of the banking firm of Lewis,
Johnson & Co., testified that a certificate of deposit issued by the Park National Bank of New
York, to the order of William S. King, for \$10,000,
passed through their bank on June 5, 1872; had no
personal recollection of the circumstance, but iniers from the records that the money was paid
over the counter to William S. King; the Park
Bank being their own correspondent, they would
cash its certificates for any amount upon proper
identification.

Bank being their own correspondent, they would cash its certificates for any amount upon proper identification.

HOW THE MONEY WENT.

John G. Hersey, the assistant doorkeeper, was received \$11,000 from Irwin, was recalled and questioned by Mr. Beek as to his expenditure of the money. He swore that he used it in the payment of debts and in the ordinary expenditures of living, except \$1,500 lost in a pork speculation and \$7,000 invested in government ounds and other personal property. His further examination was temporarily positioned until he should bring to the committee his bank book and such papers as he may have corroborative of his statement.

Another Sussiby Advocate.

Hamilton G. Fant sworn:—Witness said he did all he could to secure the subsidy; whenever he met gentlemen he taked about it; he advocated it through members, and sometimes he would send others to see members; he sent Mr. George W. Wiley, of New York, to see Representative Beek, but that amounted to nothing; witness could not recall the name of any person who received money apart from himself; Irwin agreed to give him \$12,000 for advertising the subsidy; witness used all the means he could to secure the subsidy.

It appeared during the course of the examina-

and issues all the paper that is to be used as currency. I voted for the Specie Resumption bill on two grounds. I voted for it first for what there was not in it. My fear had been that any bill liked by the paper had a proper that any bill liked by the paper had been that any bill liked by the paper had been that any bill liked by the paper had been that any bill liked by the paper had been any had been a lound a bill that was a likely to get the consent of both houses of Congress and that distinctly excluded that idea, I regarded it as a real gain. Second, I voted for it it for the affirmative reason that it was a solid the learn and unequivocal—a day is fixed and the law declares that that day shall witness that consummation. That was a gain which lives that the head never seen the witness until to-day. On the lives of the

about the 20th of May, 1872, \$10,000, the amount due me.

Donn Platt's Convenient Loan.

Don Platt testined that he received the \$5,000, as stated by Coionel Abert; it was in the shape of a loan from Irwin, and the money was paid back to him; this transaction had nothing whatever to do with the subsidy, as he had opposed it from beginning to end in his newspaper, and otherwise did all he could to deteat it; the money was from Irwin's private funds and certainly it was not used to corrupt members. The note that he gave to irwin came back to min indorsed by R. H. Irwin, as paid July 2, 1872. The witness declined to say who paid the money for him, as this involved an exposure of private transactions which had nothing whatever to do with the subsidy.

The committee reserved consideration of the The committee reserved consideration of the question as to wnether they would insist on being informed who paid the money for Mr. Piatt.

The room was then cleared.

The committee decided that Mr. Piatt shall answer who paid the \$5,000 for him in satisfaction of his note to Irwin, and have given him until Friday to tell.

The committee then adjourned till to-morrow.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

Of all places in the city where harrowing sights can be oftenest met St. John's Guild stands first. Covering all creeds and colors with the mantle of its charity, it is not strange that such should be broods of little children clinging to their skirts cry and beg at the door for shelter. Often these heartbroken mothers have had no food for themseives or babes for days, and, as the last bitter

drop to fill the cup of their misery, they are turned out into the street, with the night coming on and the thermometer far below the freezing point. With but siender resources—totally inadequate to meet the great demands made—the work is carried on at No. 52 Varick street. Last winter ONE HUNDRED EARRELS OF MEAL, alone costing over \$500, were consumed daily in seeding the 7,000 amilies dependent upon the Guild for sustenance in their desperate stronggle for hie. The money contributed to the Guild during the holidays, apparently with the mistaken idea that it was to provide a Christmas least rather than a grugal but continuous supply to the sufferers, was quickly swallowed by the hungry throng. Indeed, the estimates given for feeding those known to be in a destitute condition would require the expensiture of \$1,000 per day, and with that sum only the plainest and simplest of uncooked food can be provided.

Contributions to the fund for the relief of these destitute families may be sent to the HERALD office, or to the Rev. Alvan Wiswall, at St. John's Guild, No. 52 Variek street.

WOMAN'S SOCIAL EDUCATION.

Yesterday afternoon there was a meeting, slimly attended, of the above society at Plimpton Hall. A paper was read by Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, entitled "Ex Oriente Lux" - "From the East Comes Light"—in which it was sought to be demonstrated that the noble study of the science of language and the derivation of words would show the Orient to be the fountain and spring of all that is rich in our religion or noble in the world's literature. The speaker quoted very learnedly from Max Müller and other authors in support of this view, and instanced one enthusiastic voung lady who is now studying Sanscrit under Elinu Burrit, and may even rival the "learned blacksmith" himself. She spoke of another gitted lady who was an examiner of teachers under the "boric dome of the State House of the Tri-mountain City," referring, it is supposed, to Boston. In conclusion the speaker said that "in the last day the whole vocabulary of languages will be the voices of the angels." Light"-in which it was sought to be demon-

SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

a laborer in Kolb's brewery, Witherspoon street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday morning

Appointment of the House Standing Committees.

Little Grumbling at the Selection.

Superior Parliamentary Knowledge of the Republicans.

The suspense incidental to the appointment of

committees in the Assembly was effectually alportant organizations by Speaker McGuire. The last night; but between that hour and ten o'clock this morning two or three changes were made. It was at first a settled fact that Mr. Sherman would receive the chairmanship of Cities, but this morn-York, was read from the list for that position. This gives leading places to two members from New York, Mr. Wachner having received the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee. There is little dissatisfaction expressed among the members as to the appointments. Speaker McGuire and the material in the present house is not proper selections. The appointment of Mr. Daly as chairman on Cities gives general satisfaction. From the start this gentleman, it is said, was slated for the place, but the mysterious ways prominent consideration in the battle for official recognition, nearly upset the gentleman's candidacy. Mr. Waehner, who heads the Judiciary Committee, is a young lawyer of New York, and Assembly. Mr. Nicholas Muller, from the First District, is one of the Railroad Committee. Mr. Davis, the terror of the canal interest, has been placed second upon the Canal Committee. It would have been but justice to give Mr. Davis the chairmanship. A sweep through this reputed den of corruption, known as the Canal Ring, would prove wholesome and well public plunderers are supposed to be passed. But is it so? The present legislative session may de-

THE ASSEMBLY SESSION. Speaker McGuire's gavel descended upon the desk at eleven o'clock sharp. Punctuality is a virtue to be admired, and speaks flatteringly for the new Speaker's qualifications. Now for a little more order. It would be well to give the House a chance to hear what Clerk Calkins has to say. He reads the bills and other documents introduced. It would appear from to-day's gathering that the reading was intended for a host of page boy candidates. country and fictitious newspaper correspondents, embryo lobbyists and others who crowded around will no doubt prove a most excellent official, bus a positive neglect of duty on the part of those whose business it is to see that order is preserved. PARLIAMENTARY TACTICS.

tage in the House in the matter of parliamentary and well up in all that pertains to legislative routine. The democratic majority had better look

well to their laurels in this respect or they may get entangled in all sorts of puzzling positions before the session is concluded.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Governor's Message on the Louisiana troubles Mr. James Daley offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to draft suitable resolutions in gelation to the subject. Mr. Alvord, from the republican side of the House, jumped up and called for time to examine the document, and was seconded in his remarks by Mr. Husted. The question will be taken up at length to-day. The republicans are evidently watching this move of the democrats with much interest.

THE HELL GATE OBSTRUCTIONS.

A move in the proper direction has been commenced to encourage the completion of the Hell Gate improvement. Mr. Hess, of New York, to-day introduced a resolution asking Congress to immediately appropriate sufficient funds for the completion of the work. This matter, being referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, ought not to hang fire, but should be acted upon at once.

THE SENATE ON LOUISIANA.

lerred to the Committee on Federal Relations, ought not to hang fire, but should be acted upon at once.

The Senate on Louisiana.

There was somewhat of a hot discussion this morning in the Senate as to Louisiana matters, on the reading of Governor Tilden's Message and introduction of Lord's resolutions. The resolutions immediately became a party measure, as was ireely evidenced by the voting and discussion which followed. The republican members fought for time to consider the matter. They did not wish, as they expressed it, to run hastily into a condemnation of acts of the administration of which they were not entirely cognizant. Senator Jacobs, of Kings, adroitly cornered the republican majority by moving the consideration of the Message to a committee of three, but this was also voted down. In case of the passage of this resolution the President of the Senate, Licutenant Governor Dorsheimer, would have the appointment of the committee, and, it is understood, would necessarily designate a majority in the interest of his party. The bait did not catch, but it was a shrewd one.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

There are no new developments to-day relative to the United States Senatorship. To-night the democratic cancus committees of both houses will meet at the Delavan. They are to determine when the regular cancus is to be held. It is understood that the friends of Henry C. Murphy wish to prolong the gathering until Monday evening, but there is a probability that it will be held on Thursday or Friday. Until this vexed question of the election of United States Senator is disposed of legislation will not assume any regular shape. A rumor has been circulated that Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer has worked vigorously in this cantrely beyond good taste for one in his official position to take any active part in the controversy. He has not shown his hand in any way other than in private conversation among intimate friends.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1875.
A petition was presented from the residents of Gallatin asking for power to retire \$25,000 town bonds.

Blind at Batavia was presented and ordered to be printed. BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. RAY-To confirm the act of a special

neeting of the citizens of Galiatin, Columbia county, relative to the Rhinebeck and Connecticut county, relative to the Namebeek and Counter Railroad Company.

By Mr. Dow—Relative to the drainage of marsh and swamp lands.

LOUISIANA.

The introduction and discussion of Mr. Lord's resolution on Louisiana (printed eisewhere) followed and ended the day's proceedings.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1875. The Assembly met at eleven o'clock this morning.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Holmss-To repeal the Midiand Ratiroa

By Mr. FAY-To exempt from taxation the Gloversville and Northville Railroad Company.

By Mr. T. J. CAMPBELL—Amending the charter of the American Institute, New York; also to regu-

ate proceedings in the trial of feionics.

By Mr. McAPRE—To authorize the authorities of New York to take the lands below watermark, on Ward's Island, and pay for the same; also to authorize the same authorities to take the island known as the "Sunken Meadows," and pay for

the same. duty by town, city and county officers. By Mr. PRINCE-Relative to the commerce of the

city of New York, and providing for appeals from decisions by the Board of Commerce.

By Mr. SCHUYLER-To incorporate the Never-

sink Club for recreative purposes. By Mr. Shiel-For pure and wholesome water in Westchester county.

By Mr. PRINCE-Resolutions requesting Representatives in Congress to favor a law amending the Homestead act, so as to extend the time for locating of ex-soldiers to ten years. Laid over. By Mr. Schenck-Asking congress to appropriate money for the speedy completion of the work

THE STATE CAPITAL of removing obstructions in the Harlem and East rivers. Laid over.

By Mr. Smith—Asking Congress to appropriate money for the improvement of Spuyten Duyvis creek.

By Mr. Smith—Asking Congress to appropriate money for the improvement of Spuyten Dayvin Creek.

A message from the Governor, printed in another column, was here received.

REFERENCE OF THE MESSAGE.

After the reading of the message Mr. Daly moved the appointment of a committee of five to dist suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the House.

Mr. Alvord called attention to the fact that the message had been but imperfectly heard and understood as read, as all such communications are. He therefore asked that the communication and resolution lie on the table and be printed.

By consent this course was pursued and the Speaker announced the following committees:—

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

WAYS AND MEANS—Messis. Hammond. of Ontario; Davis, of Washington; Talmage, of Kings; Johnson, of Oswego; Vosburgh, of Albany; Daly, of New York; Husted, of Westchester; Alvord, of Onondags, and Miller, of Herkimer.

JUDICIARY—Messis. Waehner, of New York; Kenneday, of Kings; Hammond. of Ontario; Benedict, of Schenectady; Dessar, of New York; Shields, of Westchester; Prince, of Queens, and Vedder, of Cattaraugus.

CITIES.—Messis. Strable, of Yates; Daly, of New York; G. Taylor, of Monroe; McGroarty, of Kings; T. J. Campbell, of New York; Cleary, of Kensselaer; Kirk, of New York; Worth, of Kings; Braman, of Albany, and Hess, of New York, Othon-roe; Davis, of Washington; Kaninka, of Albany; Hogan, of Seneca; Ransom, of Erie; Alvord, of Onondaga; Miller, of Herkimer, and Lillybridge, of Oneida.

Committee and Navigation—Messis. Oakley, of Queens; Frean, of Ulster; Haurahan, of Erie; Vosburch, of Albany.

CANALS.—Messrs. Page, of Oswego; Cole, of Monroe; Davis, of Washington; Kahinka, of Albany;
Hogan, of Seneca; Ransom, of Erie; Alvord, of
Onondaga; Miller, of Herkimer, and Lillybridge,
of Oneida.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.—Messrs. Oakley, of
Queens; Frean, of Ulster; Hanrahan, of Erie;
Vosburgh, of Albany; Christopher, of Putnam;
Silverman, of Kings; Smith, of New York; Cark,
of Wayne, and Daggett, of Oswego.

Railroads.—Messrs. Mackin, of Dutchess; Stephens, of Richmond; Miller, of New York; Schenck,
of Montgomery; Fish, of Schuyler; Bennett, of
New York; Coffee, of Kings; Stacy, of Alleghany,
and Badger, of Franklin.

INSURANCE.—Messrs. Faulkner, of Livingston;
Oakley, of Queens; Taimsadge, of Kings;
Ives, of Oneida; Brown, of Rockiand; Costigan, of
New York; Husted, of Westchester; Farrar, of
Columbia, and Calkins, of Essex.

CLAIMS.—Messrs. Coffee, of Kings; Barkley, of
Greene; Cole, of Munroe; Edson, of Chautaudua;
Pierson, of Steuben; Whitbeck, of Rensselaer;
Lincoln, of Ontario; Sherwood, of Broome, and
Comstock, of Niagara.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—Messrs. Ely, of Otsego;
Fish, of Schuyler; Edson, of Chautaudua; Griffin,
of Warren; O'Keefe, of Kings; Merwin, of Lewis;
Petty, of Sunok; Law, of Washington, and Bordwell, of Niagara.

Affairs of Villages.—Messrs. Stenbens, of Richmond; Mackin, of Dutchess; Scudder, of Cattaraugus; Schieffelin, of Westchester; Wenzel, of Sullivan; Lewis, of Oneida; Barrow, of Choudaga;
Hussy, of Cayuga, and Hepburn, of St. Lawrence.
Internal Apprahss.—Messrs. Wengel, of Sullivan; Lewis, of Oneida; Barrow, of Choudaga;
Hussy, of Cayuga, and Hepburn, of St. Lawrence.
Internal Apprahss.—Messrs. Wengel, of Sullivan; Lewis, of Oneida; Barrow, of Oneida;
Hussy, of Schobarie; Stauf, of New York; Rich,
of Monoroe; Yost, of Jefferson; Galiagher, of Erie,
and Decker, of Delaware.

CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—Messrs.

Rirk, of New York; Tewksbury, of Wyoming;
Seward, of New York; Tewksbury, of Wyoming;
Seward, of New York; Tewksbury, of Wyoming;
New York; Beardsley,

oming.
STATE PRISONS.—Messrs. Sherman, of Oneida;
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STATE PRISONS.—Messrs. Sherman, of Oneida;
Beardsley, Jr., of Cayaga; Lawrence, of Columbia;
Shiel, of Westchester; Ransom, of Eric; Gedney,
of New York, and Bowen, of Eline;
Hogan, of Schenectady; Faulkner, Jr., of Livingston;
Friend, of Schenectady; Faulkner, Jr., of Livingston;
Friend, of Orange; Whitmore, of Cortland; Hepburn, of St. Lawrence, and Burtis, of Kings.
GRIEVANCES.—Messrs. Krack, of Ulster; Hanrahan, of Eric; Ely, of Otsego; Lewis, of Oneida;
Roscoe, of Scoharie; Parrar, of Columbia, and
Petty, of Suffolk.
Public Health.—Messrs. Wurtz, of Ulster;
Kshinka, of Albany; Beach, of New York; Fish, of
Schuyier; O'Keete, of Kings; Haugaton, of Saratogs, and Hinckly, of Chautanqua.

Mannpacture of Salt.—Messrs. Ransom, of
Eric; Lawrence, of Columbia; Barkley, of Greene;
Muller, of New York; Pierson, of Steuben; Wetherbee, of Orleans, and Haughton, of Saratoga.

State Charitable Institutions,—Messrs. T. J.
Campbell, of New York; Mackin, of Dutchess;
Friend, of Orange; Brogan, of New York; Page, of
Oswego; Pope, of St. Lawrence, and Green, of
Genessee.

PETITION OF ALIENS.—Messrs. Edson, of Chautanqua; Brown, of Rockiand; Dessar, of New York;
Bradley, of Kings; Wurtz, of Ulster; Peck, of
Jefferson, and Johuson, of Eric.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.—Messrs. Cristopher, of Putnam;
Fream, of Ulster; Smith, of New York; Lewis, of
Oneida; Pierson, of Steuben; Fay, of Fulton;
Hamiton Willis, of Delaware.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.—Messrs. Haushcel, of New
York; McGroarty, of Kings; Brown, of Rockiand,
Benedict, of Schenectady; Schnefellu, of Westchester; McGowan, of New York; Saniord, of St.
Lawrence; Russell, of Warre, and Gedney, of New
York;
McGloserty, of Kings; Brown, of Rockiand,
Benedict, of Schenectady; Schnefellu, of Westchester; McGowan, of New York; Saniord, of St.
Lawrence; Russell, of Warre, and Gedney, of New
York; McGroarty, of Kings; Brown, of Rockiand,
Benedict, of Schenectady; Schnefellu, of Westchester; McGowan, of New York; Saniord, of St.
Lawrence; Russell, of Warre, and Gedney, of New

Lawrence; Russell, of Wayne, and Gedney, of New York.

Two-Thirds and There-fifths Bills.—Messis Muller, of New York; Wurtz, of Ulster; Ely, of Otsego; Hanrahan, of Erie; Worth, of Kings; Merwin, of Lewis, and Sungerland, of Albany.

EXPENSES OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—Messis, McGowan, of New York; Keenan, of New York; Wenzle, of Sullivan; Barkley, of Greene; Bramah, of Albany; Faulkner, of Livingston, and Calkins, of Essex.

EXPENDITURES OF THE HOUSE.—Messis. Berry, of Madison; Krack, of Usier; Scudder, of Cattarangus; Brogan, of New York; Bradley, of Kings; Law, of Washington, and Linybridge, of Oneida.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Messis. Lawrence, of Columbia; Stauff, of New York; Cole, of Monroe; Ives, of Oneida; Oakley, of Cattarangus, and Green, of Genesee.

bia; Stauff, of New York; Cole, of Monroe; Ives, of Oneida; Oskley, of Cattaraugus, and Green, of Genesee.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Keenan, of New York; Broas, of Dutchess; Stephens, of Richmond; G. Taylor, of Monroe; Clarke, of Wayne; Griffin, of Warren, and Tremain, of Onondaga.

ENGROSSED BILLS.—Messrs. Talmage, of Kings; Brogan, of New York; Fream, of Ulster; Cook, of Otsego; Waehner, of New York; Muller, of Herkimer, and Barrow, of Onondaga.

Joint Librany.—Messrs. Shields, of Westchester; Beach, of New York, Hogan, of Seneca; Bishop, of Tioga, and Whitmore, of Cortland.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.—Messrs. Davis, of Washington; Hauschel, of New York; Kennaday, of Kings; Cleary of Rensselaer, Holmes, of Chenango; Hussey, of Cayuga, and Lawson, of Erie.

GENERAL LOCAL AND SPECIAL LAWS.—Messrs. Kennaday, of Kings; T. C. Campbell, of New York; Schieffehn, of Westchester; Sherman. of Oneida; Schuyler, of Tompkins; McGowan, of New York; Frince, of Queens; Alvord, of Onondaga, and Seward, of New York.

RULES.—Messrs. Sherman, of Oneida; Daly, of New York; Kirk, of New York; Aivord, of Onondaga, and Husted, of Westchester.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE,—Messrs. McGroarty, of Kings; Muiler, of New York; Dessar, of New York; Clinstopher, of Putham; Roscoe, of Schonarie; Wenzel, of Sullivan; Badger, of Frankin; Bowen, of Clinstopher, of New York; Dessar, of New York; Clinstopher, of Harahan, of General Deggett, of Oswego; Weilington, of Madison; Ely, of Otsego; Lincoln. of Ontario; Rich, of Monroe; Bordwell, of Nagara, and Harahan, of Erie.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

ORGANIZATION OF BOTH HOUSES-THE REPUBLI-CANS ON RETRENCHMENT.

The ninety-ninth session of the New Jersey Legislature organized yesterday at Trenton by the election of the following officers:—In the Senate, President, John W. Taylor, Essex county: Secretary, N. W. Voorhies, Hunterdon county; Assistant Secretary, William Clarke, Mercer county; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. T. Champion, Atlantic county, and Engrossing Clerk, Benjamin F. Wood, Salem county. In the House, Speaker, George O. Vanderbilt. Mercer county; Clerk, John Carpenter, Hunterdon county; Assistant Clerk, Charles W.

Jay, Mercer county; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joseph

Creamer, Burington county, and Engrossing Clerk, James Madden, Hudson county. In the Senate, when the Assistant Secretary proceeded to read the Governor's Message, Mr. Smith made a motion that the reading of that document

be dispensed with excepting that portion of it relating to national affairs. Mr. Stone opposed the motion and said that they had assembled for the purpose of considering State matters, and not those relating to the nation. Mr. Smith withdrew his motion at the suggestion of Mr. Abbett, in order to have the entire Message read. A motion afterward prevailed that the reading be dispensed with and the usual number of copies be princed. Senator Thorn, of Burlington, made a motion in the republican cancers to reduce the salaries of the officers of the Legislature forty per cent. He said it was an outrage to permit the payment of such extravagant salaries as was the custom in preceding Legislatures. Mr. Thorn made an effort last writer to have this extravagant salaries as was the custom in preceding Legislatures. Mr. Thorn made an effort last writer to have this extremelment made, but was obliged to lorego as intention till this session. Both Houses adjurance till to-day, when the various committees will be announced.